

GLYNNS SEES DEMOCRAT VICTORY

RUSSIANS CUT
RAILROADS TO
CZERNOWITZ

Communication With City
From North Is Stopped by
Czar's Troops, Petro-
grad Reports.

GERMANS SEND AID TO
HARD PRESSED ALLIES

Great Masses of Reinforce-
ments Are Rushed to Aus-
trian Front to Stem
Tide of Enemy.

International News Service.
LONDON, June 14.—The Russian
troops have cut the Austrian railway
communications from Czernowitz to
the north, says a Reuter dispatch
from Petrograd. Heavy fighting is
proceeding on the eastern, south-
eastern and northern outskirts of
Czernowitz.

International News Service.
PETROGRAD, June 14.—Great
masses of German troops from the
line north of the Pripiet marshes have
been sent southward to stiffen the
Austrian forces. The result that
the advance of the victorious armies
of the czar, according to today's re-
port has slackened somewhat. The
most desperate Teuton resistance is
now being made in the sector of Tar-
nopol, south of that city and north
of Buczacz. Otherwise the general
drive onward is progressing, the
latest official reports announcing the
capture of further towns in various
sectors in Galicia, Volynia and
Bukovina.

The chief aid to the stand made
by the Russian forces in the Tarno-
pol region is the captured Austrian
position at Torgovitz. This is the
junction of the Ikwa and Star rivers
and consists of a newly constructed
modern fortification. The position
was wrested from the Austrians in
the first great onslaught on the Rus-
sians at this point, supported by
heavy artillery fire on three sides.
The Austrians were unable to with-
stand the combined artillery and in-
fantry attacks and fled precipitately.

Fate of Lemberg in Balance.
Furious and continuous fighting is
now going on in this region and on
its result, it was stated by officials
of the war office today depends the
fate of Lemberg. Should the Aus-
trians, now reinforced by numbers of
Germans, be unable to hold their
new defensive line in this Tarnopol
region and in the neighborhood of
Buczacz as well, there would be no
important fortified line possible to
the Teutons to stem the tide against
the Galician capital.

In the Bukovina fighting, the Aus-
trians have made a stand west of
Czernowitz and this capital of the
province has not yet fallen into the
hands of the Russians. The Rus-
sians have gained the vastly impor-
tant point of support at Zaleszczyki,
on the Dniester, and its loss was a
blow to the defense of Czernowitz.

The stiffening of the Austrian re-
sistance has prevented any great
augmentation of the number of pris-
oners taken in the sectors where the
two opposing forces are at grips,
whilst in other sectors the Austrians
have begun so rapid a retreat that
for this reason also few prisoners
have been added to the total. The
latest official report brings the grand
total to 113,700 of whom 1,700 were
officers.

Numerous successes of cumulative
value are reported from the Styria
front, from the Dniester, on the
Pruth and west of Lusk.

CONTINUE BOMBARDMENT.

International News Service.
PARIS, June 14.—The violent
bombardment of French positions was
continued by the Germans during
the night.

The French war office in the of-
ficial communique issued today states
that Thiamont, Vaux and Chapiret
woods were the points in the Verdun
sector where the Germans concen-
trated their fire.

There were no infantry actions
during the night, the communique
says. Figures compiled from reports
received by the war office stated the
Germans since the beginning of the
movement against Verdun have had
29 divisions, or approximately 780,-
000—en, or completely or partially
demolished. These are the losses for
the five months since the Verdun
battles have been raging. The
French losses are also said to have
been heavy.

M'COMBS SEES
SURE VICTORY
FOR WILSON

In Speech Calling Convention
to Order He Says "We
Are in An Atmos-
phere of Victory."

International News Service.
ST. LOUIS, June 14.—In calling
the democratic convention to order
here today Chairman McCombs of
the national committee delivered an
address in which he scored the re-
publican platform as one of vague
promises and predicted victory for
the democratic party next Novem-
ber.

Mr. McCombs said:
"Ladies and gentlemen of the con-
vention:

"We are in an atmosphere of vic-
tory. We have no feelings of guess,
but a spirit of certainty. We meet to
celebrate the great achievements of
the democratic party since it came
into power and to place a mile stone
upon the path of future success.

"Over 2,000 years ago an old slave
related the fable of the frog who
wanted to grow to the size of an ele-
phant. Such was the ambition of
his soul that his body swelled to a
marvellous proportion. Indeed, Aesop
went so far as to predict that the
frog, upon reaching the size of an ele-
phant, would burst. I commend to
your notice the wisdom of Aesop.

"It took over 2,000 years for his
prophecy to come true. Only last
week the frog—elephant—or elephant-
frog—exploded. The republican party
for years succeeded in deceiving the
country. Now it is successfully de-
ceiving itself. In its platform it of-
fers pulchritudinous promises but
with vacuous intent. It promises
the country, in the main, what the
democratic party has already done
or is in the process of doing, saving
always, the bogus god—protection.

Board is the People.
"It has cloaked its iniquity with a
judicial robe, but the cloven hoof of
special interest still protrudes.
"The board of directors has sat
in Chicago and again resolved that
they are the people. They have
adopted the doctrine of fore-ordina-
tion and predestination, but have
made it applicable only to them-
selves.

"The rest of the people are their
wards—for profit.
"Ambition is a notable attribute,
but when it is adulterated with
greed, cataclysm is inevitable. We
have recently witnessed the painful
spectacle of two great American parties
at Chicago, putting self in place
of ideals; self-glorification in place
of national honor; republicanism and
progressivism, so-called, in place of
our only 'ism'—Americanism.

"We have witnessed the drab spec-
tacle of two groups of men, trading
principles like competitors in a fish
market in the hope that some com-
promise would win public support.
They have not come together—they
have fallen out over the 'seas.' For
the sake of victory, many of these
men essentially opposite in princi-
ple, have been willing to become
friends with false masks. The result
is inevitable, 'divided they fall.' We
are proud in the thought that 'uni-
ted we stand.' We welcome the
pent-up Americanism of the real
progressive individuals to our
ranks, offering them haven in prin-
ciple. Their leader has abandoned
them with crass cruelty.

Wants Factions United.
"The gentleman from Oyster Bay
in a recent letter to Chicago, quoted
Abraham Lincoln as saying, 'May not
all, having a common interest, re-
unite in a common effort to save our
common country.'

"Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to
call your attention to the word 're-
unite.' The words 'save the country'
have been the disguise of the opposi-
tion for years. There may be a po-
litical war today in this country,
but that war only exists between
factions. Why did the gentleman
quote the words of Lincoln? In the
hope of reuniting Americans? NO.
Americans are reunited as never be-
fore. He meant by reuniting that
two factions of his party should re-
unite. These two factions—or parts
of them—hoped to join for self-ag-
grandizement. Leaders for these
two factions—factions powerless as
entities—hoped to join hands, how-
ever stained and however divided an
irreconcilable principles, for the in-
sidious purpose of over-throwing a
third entity which for the past four
years has stood united in a common
cause: whose Shibboleth is one for
all and all for one; equal rights to
all and special privileges to none;
whose chief tenet of faith is that

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

NEUTRALITY AS AMERICAN AS THE FLAG

By Hon. Martin H. Glynn, Ex-Gov. New York, In Keynote Speech at St. Louis Convention

The policy of neutrality is as truly American as the Ameri-
can flag.

For 200 years neutrality was a theory; America made it
a fact.

The first president of the United States was the first man
to pronounce neutrality a rule of international conduct.

In April, 1793, Washington declared the doctrine; and
within a month, John Jay, Chief Justice of the Supreme
court of the United States, in an epoch-making decision
from the bench, whose realization would ensure universal
and perpetual peace, wrote the principle into the law of this
land. The Declaration of Independence had foretold it by
declaring "the rest of mankind enemies in war, in peace
friends"; the constitution recognized it; but the first pres-
ident of the United States by proclamation, the first chief
justice by interpretation gave it vitality and power.

And so neutrality is American in its initiation.

Thirty years later Prime Minister Canning in the British
parliament pointed to this American policy of neutrality
as a model for the world; and eighty years later, after ap-
proval by various statutes and agreements, it was written
almost word for word in the treaty wherewith we settled
our differences with England over violations of neutrality
throughout the civil war.

And so neutrality is American in its consummation.

And today in this hall, so that all the world may hear,
we proclaim that this American policy of neutrality is the
policy which the present administration pursues with patriot-
ic zeal and religious devotion; while Europe's skies blaze
red from fires of war, Europe's soil turns red from blood of

Neutral Rights Asserted and Maintained With Unsurpassed Vigor

No American who knows the facts can honestly oppose
or criticize the policy of neutrality which the present demo-
cratic administration has pursued. Driven from this po-
sition, by the logic of our history and the lesson of our pros-
perity, carpers and defamers rush to the opposite extreme
and assert that this policy has not been enforced with suffi-
cient vigor by the present administration.

Standing here with the eyes of the nation upon this con-
vention, with the cold light of reason, the piercing shafts
of logic screaming upon all that we may say or do, I de-
clare, with history as my witness and with fact as my proof
that the neutral rights of American citizens have never been
so successfully maintained as they have been asserted and
maintained by the president of the United States during the
present war.

America's doctrine of neutrality never meant that this
nation must rush headlong into war at the first invasion of
its neutral rights. Neutrality is not a hair-triggered policy
that explodes in violence at the first assault. It is a policy
that has proved successful because it has always been as-
serted through negotiation rather than through force,
through diplomacy rather than by an appeal to arms. This
does not mean that America will not resort to war when all
other means of protecting its neutral rights have failed, but
it does mean that America will exhaust every peaceful
means of protecting those rights before it takes the step

Read Text For Digest of Times Like These When We Didn't Go To War—and This.

But, say our critics, this policy satisfies no one.
They mean it does not satisfy those who would map out
a new and untried course for this nation to pursue, but they
forget it does satisfy those who believe the United States
should live up to the principles it has professed for a century
and more.

Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court
(and his opinion is just as good as that of the Ex-Mr. Justice
Hughes), says this policy has given America the greatest
diplomatic victory of the past generation. Maximilian Har-
den, Germany's noted editor, says "that never once has
this republic violated its neutrality." and Gilbert K. Ches-
terton, the famous English journalist, says, "It is the duty
of the president of the United States to protect the interests
of the people of the United States," that "he can't dip his
country into hell just to show the world he has a keen sense
of being an individual saviour."

This policy may not satisfy those who revel in destruction
and find pleasure in despair. It may not satisfy the fire-
eater or the swashbuckler. But it does satisfy those who
worship at the altar of the God of Peace. It does satisfy

Colonel at Pier to
Meet Son Looks
Like a Sick Man

International News Service.
NEW YORK, June 14.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt looked and acted
like a very sick man this morn-
ing when he went to the pier to
meet his son, Kermit, and his wife,
who arrived here about 8:30 o'clock
from Colon, Panama, on the trans-
port Kildpatrick, now in use as a pas-
senger steamer. His old smile seem-
ed to have entirely vanished. He
walked about the pier with halting
steps and frequently placed his hand
against his left side as though he
was in pain. His face twitched ner-
vously. He smiled wanly at his son
and daughter-in-law when he caught
sight of them and walked slowly up
the gang plank to meet them.
The colonel was accompanied to

men, Europe's eyes see red from tears of mourning women
and from sobs of starving children.

The men who say this policy is not American appeal to
passion and to prejudice and ignore the facts of history.

Neutrality is America's contribution to the laws of the
world. Sir Henry Maine says so, Charles Francis Adams
says so, Henry Clay says so, Daniel Webster says so and up-
on the evidence of these witnesses we rest our Americanism
against the sputterings of pepper-pot politicians or the fabri-
cations of those with whom a false issue is a good issue un-
til its falsity is shown, its maliciousness exposed.

For enforcing this policy of neutrality George Washing-
ton was hooted by a howling mob of 10,000 war fanatics
who threatened to pull him from the presidential chair and
start a revolution. But half a century later Charles Sumner
said that "Washington upholding the peaceful neutrality of
this country, while he met unmoved the clamor of the peo-
ple wickedly crying for war, is a greater man than Wash-
ington crossing the Delaware or taking Cornwallis' sword
at Yorktown."

For supporting this policy of neutrality in a speech in the
city of New York Alexander Hamilton was stoned almost
to death, John Jay burned in effigy, Jefferson called a
spineless poltroon and Lincoln pictured as a craven. Today,
however, the nation goes to all these men for its every con-
ception of all that is best in American citizenship.

The fate of the fathers of our country at the hands of a
noisy minority is the fate of the president of the United
States today. But their reward of dignities merited and
honors conferred will be his reward, when the people speak
on the eighth of next November.

from which there is no appeal. Just as in domestic affairs
the penal statutes cannot wholly suppress crime, so in for-
eign affairs the law of neutrality cannot entirely prevent the
breach of neutrality rights. There has scarcely been a
war since the principle of neutrality was embodied in inter-
national law, in which some neutral citizens have not been
killed, in which some neutral trade has not been interfered
with.

A judicial review of relative values, a distinction between
honor and sensitiveness, a consideration of life as well as
property, a proper equation of conditions and circumstances
are elements of neutrality's law.

One hundred and twenty years ago when Europe went
mad with war as it has gone mad today Jefferson pointed
to the north star of our policy of neutrality when he said
"in the present maniac state of Europe we should not esti-
mate the point of honor by the ordinary scale." The reason-
ing which made this a sound rule in "the maniac state of
Europe" in Jefferson's day makes it an equally strong rule
in "the maniac state of Europe" today.

This nation, let us never forget, has always remembered
that neutrality is a policy which is asserted against nations
at war, against nations inflamed and disordered. It has
always been wise enough to proceed with calmness and
patience, and events have ever justified its willingness to
appeal from Philip drunk with war to Philip sobered by rea-
son and reflection.

the mothers of the land at whose hearth and fireside no
jingoistic war has placed an empty chair. It does satisfy
the daughters of this land from whom bluster and brag has
sent no loving brother to the dissolution of the grave. It
does satisfy the fathers of this land and the sons of this land
who will fight for our flag, and die for our flag when reason
primes the rifle, when honor draws the sword, when justice
breathes a blessing on the standards they uphold.

And whom, we ask, will the policy of our opponents sat-
isfy, and for how long? Fighting for every degree of injury
would mean perpetual war and this is the policy of our
opponents, deny it how they will. It would not allow the
United States to keep the sword out of the scabbard as long
as there remains an unrighted wrong or an unsatisfied hope
between the snowy wastes of Siberia and the jungled hills
of Borneo. It would make America as dangerous to itself
and to others, as destructive and as uncontrollable as the
cannon that slipped its moorings in Victor Hugo's tale of
'93. It would give us a war abroad each time the fighting
cock of the European weather vane shifted with the breeze.
It would make America the cockpit of the world.

Women Hurt in
Automobile Crash

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—Mrs.
Marion Scott was fatally injured;
Mrs. Samuel Perrott, wife of the
chief of police, was seriously in-
jured; and several other women were
badly hurt in a collision of two auto-
mobiles here this afternoon.

Committee O. K.'s
Huge Army Bill

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Chair-
man Hay of the house military af-
fairs committee, this afternoon an-
nounced that the committee would
make a favorable report on the
\$157,000,000 army appropriation bill
and then efforts would be made to
take the measure up in the house by
Tuesday. It is the largest army ap-
propriation bill ever recommended.

Big Auto Merger
Now Abandoned
Willis Announces

NEW YORK, June 14.—The big
automobile merger has been aban-
doned. John N. Willis, president of
the Willis-Overland Co., today made
the announcement in the following
statement:
"Because of complications the
proposed motor consolidation has
been abandoned. Therefore, the
Willis-Overland Co., the Hudson
Motor Car Co., the Chalmers Co.,
and the Auto Lite Co., will continue
to operate independently."

WARSHIPS PASS ISLANDS
AMSTERDAM, June 14.—A squad-
ron of seven German warships, pre-
ceded by a Zeppelin airship passed
Frisian islands, going west, on Tues-
day night, it was reported today.

KEYNOTE SPEECH HURLS
HISTORICAL DEFIANCE
AT WILSON'S CRITICS

Former Governor of New York as Temporary
Chairman Takes Republicans to Task
for Courting Violation Rather
Than Maintenance of
Tradition of Nation.

STRICT NEUTRALITY HAS
KEPT PEACE WITH HONOR

CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—Demo-
cracy's "mass ratification meeting", as the 1916 convention of
the party now in power in the nation, will be known in history,
got under way today in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and confi-
dent determination.

From the moment that William F. McCombs, chairman of the
national committee, called the opening session to order until the
temporary organization had been perfected and adjournment taken
until tomorrow the outstanding note in the proceedings was one
of utmost belligerence and the entire confidence.

Expect Victory.

National Chairman McCombs
made it very plain from the outset
that he and his associates expect
victory next November. He, together
with Temporary Chairman Martin
H. Glynn, praised the national ad-
ministration's acts in the strongest
of language, and defended it from
the assaults made upon it last week
in Chicago.

McCombs made it emphatically
plain that the democrats have no de-
sire to do business with the pro-
gressive party leaders.

"We welcome the pent-up Ameri-
canism of the real progressives in-
dividually to our ranks," he said,
"offering them haven in principle."
Today's session of the convention
was exceedingly harmonious. The
atmosphere in the convention hall
was sweltering but the delegates did
not seem to mind.

"It's no worse than Baltimore was
four years ago," they said, "and this
time we are not going to have any
fight."

That was the one thing that im-
pressed everyone. A harmonious
democracy was represented in all of
the deliberations.

Calls Convention to Order.
It was just 12:32 when National
Chairman William F. McCombs
stepped to the speakers' rostrum
and smashed down the gavel calling
the convention to order. The na-
tional chairman, whose work four
years ago made the nation's first
Wilson possible, and who now is re-
turning voluntarily from that post,
was given a warm reception by the
assembled delegates.

When Mr. McCombs concluded,
he announced the selection of the
national committee to be temporary
officers of the convention as fol-
lows:

Chairman, Martin H. Glynn;
Secretary, J. Bruce Kremen;
Sergeant-at-arms, John L. Mar-
tin.

Chief doorkeeper, Charles A.
White.

Parliamentarian, Bennett Clark.
Official reporter, Louis Graust.
Secretary of War Baker, official rep-
resentative of President Wilson, en-
tered the convention hall alone and un-
noticed. He took his seat as a simple
delegate in the Ohio section.

National Chairman McCombs was
given a round of cheers as he stepped
to the front of the platform half
an hour after the scheduled
hour of meeting. When he had
quieted the crowd he said:
"The convention will arise and
sing one verse of America."

Great Chorus Sings.
The band blared into the national
anthem. From the floor to the
highest gallery the crowd arose to
its feet. From pit to dome the vast
chorus swept the impressive scene.

As the first verse of "America" was
sung the band swung into the
"Star Spangled Banner," and an-
other chorus swept the hall. It ended
in a round of cheers.

A hush swept the convention hall
as the chaplain rose to pray and the
gathering listened in silence as
the Rev. James W. Lee, presiding
elder of the St. Louis district of the
Methodist Episcopal church, invoked
divine guidance for the deliberations
of the gathering. The prayer was

The full text of Temporary
Chairman Glynn's keynote speech
will be found on page 3.

long, but it was given close atten-
tion.

As he concluded his prayer he re-
peated the Lord's prayer and
throughout the hall a murmured
repetition followed the words.

Not Enough Seats.

A murmur of dissatisfaction swept
the convention hall as several dele-
gations discovered that they had too
few seats to take care of the dele-
gates. Indiana, with 30 delegates,
had only 21 seats and nine delegates
were forced to stand in the aisle.
They continually clashed with the
police who tried to clear the aisles
and half a dozen near fist fights
were narrowly averted. The liberal
distribution of tickets had more
than filled the floor, while seats in
the upper galleries were empty.

Chairman McCombs quieted the
crowd and introduced the temporary
chairman and he began his "key-
note" speech at 1:55 o'clock (central
time).

Glynn Wins Applause.

Glynn's declaration that "we have
entered the hall as democrats; we
shall deliberate and act here as
Americans," was received with a
whirlwind of applause. His endorse-
ment of the patriotism of the demo-
cracy were plainly very pleasing to
the delegates and spectators. As each
of his finely turned phrases were
uttered they drew from the audi-
ence mingled applause and cheers,
while the perspiring men and wom-
en waved their flags about their
heads.

Chairman Glynn, in view of the
extreme heat of the hall, edited
large portions from his carefully
prepared speech, thereby earning the
thanks of the sweltering gathering.
Elaborate decorations with the
national colors as the predominant
factor were in evidence. Around
the front of the main gallery were
plaster medallions bearing the fa-
miliar features of the former pres-
idents of the United States.

The big force of workers who
have been getting the Coliseum in
shape toiled right up to the very
minute of the convention getting
everything in shape. A small army
of policemen guarded the entrances
and no person was allowed to ap-
proach the big hall without showing
credentials to demonstrate their
right to admission.

Have Seats of Honor.
New Jersey, President Wilson's own
state, and West Virginia had the
places of honor, the seats directly
in front of the chairman's rostrum.
New York was directly behind New
Jersey in a most advantageous po-
sition.

Emphasizing their position that
"no party has a monopoly on ex-
triorism" and realizing that there
are few people who know the words
of the national anthem, the party
managers had labels on which
were printed the entire song in the
seats of every delegate and alter-
nate.

Small American flags were issued
to all of the police and firemen on
(CONTINUED ON PAGE NINE.)